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BY FAX AND MAIL

September 10, 2002

Perry Clark, Esquire Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 201 Redwood Shores Parkway Redwood Shores, CA 94065

Re:

Arthrocare Suit - Delaware

USDC-D. Del. - C.A. No. 01-504-SLR



Dear Perry:

BOSTON

DÁLLAS

DELAWARE

NEW YORK

SAN DIEGO

SILICON VALLEY

TWIN CITIES

WASHINGTON, DC

I have enclosed a revised set of invalidity claim charts that correct some errors we found in the charts served on ArthroCare on September 6, 2002, and a chart -- Exhibit E - that was inadvertently not included previously.

Very truly yours,

Kurtis MacFerrin

Jack B. Blumenfeld, Esq., Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell cc:

50107269.doc

Exhibit A:
Prior art references upon which Smith & Nephew presently intends to primarily rely.

	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
8	00/00/76	Acta Medicotechnica (Medizinal- Markt), Vol. 24, No. 4, 1976 129 – 134	E. Elsasser and E. Roos	Uber ein Instrument zur leckstromfreien transurethralen Resection (Concerning An Instrument for Transurethral resection without leakage of current)
10	07/20/76	US 3,970,088	Charles F. Morrison	Electrosurgical Devices Having Sesquipolar Electrode Structures Incorporated Therein
15	09/26/78	US 4,116,198 and its file history	Eberhard Roos	Electro-Surgical Device
22	04/27/82	US 4,326,529	James D. Doss and Richard L. Hutson	Corneal-Shaping Electrode
23	04/26/83	US 4,381,007	James D. Doss	Multipolar Comeal-Shaping Electrode with Flexible Removable Skirt
26	06/00/85	JACC Vol. 5, No. 6, 1382-6	Cornelis J. Slager, MSc, Catharina E. Essed, MD, Johan C.H. Schuurbiers, BSc, Nicolaas Bom, Ph.D, Patrick W. Serruys, MD, Geert T. Meester, MD, FACC	Vaporization of Atherosclerotic Plaques by Spark Erosion
29	00/00/8	Kardiologie, Kardiol.76: Supp. 6, 67-71 (1987)	C.J. Slager, A.C. Phaff, C.E. Essed, I.C.H. Schuurbiers,	Spark Erosion of Arteriosclerotic Plaques
31	06/23/8	7 US 4,674,499	David S.C. Pao	Coaxial Bipolar Probe
32	2 07/00/8	Valleylab Part Number 945 100 102 A	Valleylab, Inc.	Surgistat Service Manual

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
34	00/00/89	SPIE Vol. 1068 Catheter-based Sensing and Imaging Technology	Paul C. Nardella	Radio Frequency Energy and Impedance Feedback
36	02/21/89	US 4,805,616	David S.C. Pao	Bipolar Probes for Ophthalmic Surgery and Methods of Performing Anterior Capsulotomy
38	04/00/89	JACC Vol. 13 No. 5, 1167-75	Benjamin I. Lee, MD, FACC, Gary J. Becker, MD, Bruce F. Waller, MD, FACC, Kevin J. Barry, MS, Raymond J. Connolly, Ph.D, Jonathan Kaplan, MD, Alan R. Shapiro, MS, Paul C. Nardella, BS	Thermal Compression and Molding of Atherosclerotic Vascular Tissue With Use of Radiofrequency Energy: Implications for Radiofrequency Balloon Angioplasty
48	12/11/90	US 4,976,711	David J. Parins, Mark A. Rydell, Peter Stasz	Ablation Catheter With Selectively Deployable Electrodes
51	04/16/91	US 5,007,908	Mark A. Rydell	Electrosurgical Instrument Having Needle Cutting Electrode And Spot-Coag Electrode
52	04/23/91	US 5,009,656	Harry G. Reimels	Bipolar Electrosurgical Instrument

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

laim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				1		1	
6. An electrosurgical system as	1		1	1			
n claim 45, wherein						.]	
he return electrode forms a	4:9-24	1	1	İ			Fig. 2
portion of the shaft of the	4.3-24	į	<u> </u>				
electrosurgical probe.							
17. An electrosurgical system as			1	·		. 1	
n claim 46 further including	1		1				٠
							· ·
an insulating member	·	1	1			1	3:58-61
circumscribing the return			1			}	
electrode,							•
the return electrode being			1			1	,
sufficiently spaced from the	1	1.	ì		·		
electrode terminal to minimize	1 1	ĺ					
direct contact between the return	1]]		İ	1	:
electrode and the patient's]]	ļ	ļ	•	}		
tissue.	<u> </u>				 	-	
55. The electrosurgical system		· I	Į	•			·
of claim 45 wherein						-	
the electrode terminal comprises			1				Ì
a single active electrode	1	206	8:10:9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57	2:67-3:16
disposed near the distal end of	1:40-55	200	0.10.7.0	3.10, 20			
the shaft.							<u> </u>
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein						ļ	
the target site is selected from						1.	
the group consisting essentially	ŀ					1	!
of the abdominal cavity,	` 				1]
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,					1	1:45-50	l
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,			j		1		
spine, ear, nose, throat,]			1	1	
epidermis and dermis of the			1	Ì		1	1
n -		1				<u> </u>	1
natient's hody. 58. The electrosurgical system		1					
of claim 45 wherein			1				
the frequency of the voltage	1	·	1			· ·	·
H	1					1	1
applied between the return electrode		206-07	3:49-4:14		58	1	
	1						1
terminal is in the range of abou	n						
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		 					
59. The electrosurgical system	•		1				
of claim 45 wherein		+	 	1			
the voltage applied between th					ļ.		1
electrode terminal and the retu		211			58		
electrode is in the range from	10	- 411					
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts	ľ	!		1	1		
(RMS)	L	<u> </u>			-		

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	8 .	. 9	10	11	12	13	14
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a			•				
portion of the shaft of the	7		4:31-43	2		1	
electrosurgical probe.	•	·					
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including	·			·		1	
				• .			<u> </u>
an insulating member		·	,			1 1	
circumscribing the return			5:50-57	.3]	
electrode,					<u> </u>		
the return electrode being				:	1		
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize]				[.	
direct contact between the return] . 1].	•]	
electrode and the patient's].		·				
tissue.				<u></u>			
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein	1	•					
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	1	2 50 60	4.44.64	2	530	6:45-54	
disposed near the distal end of	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	330	0.45-54	
the shaft.	ł		ļ				
56. The electrosurgical system						1	
of claim 45 wherein	l .					<u> </u>	
the target site is selected from							•
the group consisting essentially		1	Į.				
of the abdominal cavity,]	ļ		}	.]	
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,		0.0479167	ĺ	2	527		
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	11	0.04/910/	}	. 2	327		
spine, ear, nose, throat,			ļ		İ		
epidermis and dermis of the			1		! .		
natient's body	·				<u> </u>		
58. The electrosurgical system				1	1	Į	
of claim 45 wherein	1	1					
the frequency of the voltage	T-						
applied between the return		!	1.				1
electrode and the electrode		1:34-53					1
terminal is in the range of about							
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.			<u> </u>				
59. The electrosurgical system	1						
of claim 45 wherein	ļ	}	1				L
the voltage applied between the		1 7					
electrode terminal and the retur		1			ľ		
electrode is in the range from 1		1:34-53				ţ	7:26-42
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts	Ί .		1.				ł
(RMS).	1	1	₁ .				

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	15	16	17	18	19.	20	21
6. An electrosurgical system as							
n claim 45, wherein							
he return electrode forms a			1	Ì		·	•
portion of the shaft of the	5:3-10		1	Í	2:34-46	2:35-58	
electrosurgical probe.				<u>·</u>			·
47. An electrosurgical system as							•
in claim 46 further including							
	•						
an insulating member	·					* * *	•
circumscribing the return			·		2:34-46	2:35-58	
electrode,							
the return electrode being			·				
sufficiently spaced from the		:		·			
electrode terminal to minimize	2.500						
direct contact between the return	3:5-20						
electrode and the patient's			1.				
tissue.					· ·		
55. The electrosurgical system				·			
of claim 45 wherein							
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	1		0.5.50		2:34-46	2:35-58	333
disposed near the distal end of	4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36	2:34-46	2:33-36	. 333
the shaft.				1			
56. The electrosurgical system	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						•
of claim 45 wherein						·	
the target site is selected from	 		T :				
the group consisting essentially.	1						
of the abdominal cavity,			1 .	l E	· ·		
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,			1	2:21-63	ļ.	İ	334
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	1:18-27	845		2:21-03	ļ. ·		354
spine, ear, nose, throat,	1				1		
epidermis and dermis of the					ŀ	l	
natient's body							
58. The electrosurgical system	†	1					
of claim 45 wherein	1					<u> </u>	
the frequency of the voltage		T		1	1.		
applied between the return			1.			1	
electrode and the electrode				8:30-39	6:61-68	2:35-58	333
terminal is in the range of about			1				
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	`		1			1	
59. The electrosurgical system	 			1			
of claim 45 wherein							1
the voltage applied between the		 					1
electrode terminal and the retur			1			1	
electrode is in the range from 1		1		8:30-39	5:46-6:7	2:35-58	333
	"]		1				
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts		1.	1		<u> </u>	1	
(RMS).		<u>l:</u>			<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a							
portion of the shaft of the		Fig. 1				3:30-47	
electrosurgical probe.							<u> </u>
47. An electrosurgical system as					·	· .	
in claim 46 further including		1	•		1		
					L		
an insulating member		·	-				•
circumscribing the return		Fig. 1-2	•		·	3:30-47	
electrode,				<u> </u>			
the return electrode being			:	·			
sufficiently spaced from the	•	1		•			
electrode terminal to minimize		2.42.00			1383		
direct contact between the return		2:42-68			1903		
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.				<u> </u>	ļ	·	
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein			:	<u> </u>			
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	· ·	Fig. 9; 3:29	1425	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6
disposed near the distal end of	2:41-43	30	1425	100	1565	1.20-30	1.57-2.0
the shaft.							
56. The electrosurgical system	· ·						
of claim 45 wherein		·		· ·		L	
the target site is selected from						·	
the group consisting essentially				1	1		
of the abdominal cavity,	ŀ	<u> </u>			•	ļ ·	
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,			1426	100	1383	1:26-50	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	·		1420	. 100	1505	1.20 50	
spine, ear, nose, throat,	[1	1		<u> </u>
epidermis and dermis of the							1
patient's body				<u> </u>		ļ	ļ
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein						ļ	
the frequency of the voltage						· ·	1
applied between the return	1,						
electrode and the electrode	3:46-51	3:30-38	1425		1383		7:62-8:14
terminal is in the range of about						1	
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
59. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
the voltage applied between the		1					
electrode terminal and the return			·				
electrode is in the range from 10		3:30-38	1425	1	1383		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts							1
(RMS).			·	<u></u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	29	30	31	. 32	33	. 34	35
46. An electrosurgical system as							•
in claim 45, wherein		l				·	
the return electrode forms a						· .	
portion of the shaft of the	69	ľ	4:55-5:16			ļ	
electrosurgical probe.	.•		İ				· ·
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including	•	l	·			į,	
in claim 40 luther including	•				·.	1	
an insulating member					·		
circumscribing the return	69	1	4:55-5:16			1	
electrode,							
the return electrode being						Y.	
sufficiently spaced from the	•		·			·:	
electrode terminal to minimize					F: 0	44	•
direct contact between the return		Fig. 5	Fig. 4	·	Fig. 2	44	
					1	·	
electrode and the patient's				·			
tissue. 55. The electrosurgical system			-	 			
of claim 45 wherein				·			
the electrode terminal comprises		j .		Į.			
a single active electrode	68	5:11-27	5:17-31	1			
disposed near the distal end of		l		1			
the shaft.			 	 			
56. The electrosurgical system		1					
of claim 45 wherein			ļ	 	<u> </u>		
the target site is selected from		ļ		1			
the group consisting essentially				1			
of the abdominal cavity,		1.		1	1 .		
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	68		9:37-47			-42	8
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,							<u> </u>
spine, ear, nose, throat,	-		1	1	1		
epidermis and dermis of the		-					
natient's body.				 			
58. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein]	 		
the frequency of the voltage							1.
applied between the return	(in)				2.45 2.15	42	
electrode and the electrode	68		.		2:45-3:16	42	
terminal is in the range of about	1		į		1		1
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		 		
59. The electrosurgical system	l		1	1	1		
of claim 45 wherein						<u> </u>	
the voltage applied between the			1		ļ		1.
electrode terminal and the return			1				
electrode is in the range from 10	8		1	8	2:45-3:16		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts			1.	1		1	1 .
(RMS).	1	. "	ľ				<u></u>

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein	L		<u> </u>				
the return electrode forms a			•	Fig. 5; 8:9-			
portion of the shaft of the	ļ ·			34	4:16-28	292	275
electrosurgical probe.							L
47. An electrosurgical system as				1			
in claim 46 further including	ĺ		•	·	1		
		<u> </u>		·			
an insulating member		l · 1		Fig. 5; 8:9-			
circumscribing the return	4:4-39	J		34	4:36-43	292	275
electrode,							
the return electrode being		1 1		•			•
sufficiently spaced from the							·
electrode terminal to minimize		1		1.			
direct contact between the return		1		<u> </u> -			
electrode and the patient's		1					
tissue.	<u> </u>						
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein			•				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the electrode terminal comprises	:						1
a single active electrode	4:40-58	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9-	4:16-35	292	275
disposed near the distal end of	4.40-36	002		34	1.10 33		
the shaft.		•					
56. The electrosurgical system	•						
of claim 45 wherein	<u> </u>						
the target site is selected from	R O	1.		1			
the group consisting essentially	9						
of the abdominal cavity,		ŀ I					
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	2:16-34	1 1	1168	3:63-4:16	5:62-6:19	291	275
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	2.,,03.						
spine, ear, nose, throat,							
epidermis and dermis of the							
natient's hody.							 -
58. The electrosurgical system	·			•		,	
of claim 45 wherein	ļ	1		-			
the frequency of the voltage							1 .
applied between the return					2.62.66		
electrode and the electrode	!	·	1168		2:62-65	_	
terminal is in the range of about		1				_	
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	<u> </u>	 		 			
59. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein	ļ	1	 	- 	 -		1
the voltage applied between the		1.					1
electrode terminal and the return	4						
electrode is in the range from 10)	1	•				1
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts	1	.					· .
(RMS).	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		J	L	L	

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
16. An electrosurgical system as							
n claim 45, wherein						<u></u>	
the return electrode forms a							٠.;
portion of the shaft of the	'			3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
electrosurgical probe.		٠.					
47. An electrosurgical system as		:					
in claim 46 further including	[
m claim 40 imulei meideing							•
an insulating member							•
circumscribing the return				3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
electrode,	1						
the return electrode being						!	
sufficiently spaced from the							
electrode terminal to minimize			:	6.42		6.20	-
direct contact between the return			inherent	6:42		6:28	
electrode and the patient's			l · · · ·		·		
tissue.	<u> </u>	٠.					
55. The electrosurgical system		· · ·					
of claim 45 wherein					[-
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	·					2.65 4.12	2.07.44
disposed near the distal end of	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17	3:27-44
the shaft.			:	· .			
56. The electrosurgical system	 						
of claim 45 wherein						. (
the target site is selected from			· ·				
the group consisting essentially.	l l		1		Ì		
of the abdominal cavity,							·
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,			ł		1		1:47-68
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	1:1-4	3:6-25	l	3:8-34	1:18-39		1.47-00
spine, ear, nose, throat,	·		1	ł		į	
epidermis and dermis of the		1	1	1.		1.	
natient's body.			ľ				<u> -</u> -
58. The electrosurgical system	1	·	1.	<u> </u>			
of claim 45 wherein	1.				1 .		<u></u>
the frequency of the voltage			1	1			
applied between the return	1						
electrode and the electrode	1	3:36-41		6:5-30	1		1
terminal is in the range of abou	.						
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.							1 .
59. The electrosurgical system	1		T				1
of claim 45 wherein					1		.]
the voltage applied between the		 	 	<u> </u>	1		
electrode terminal and the retu					\ '		
NI .	E .		·			1	1 -
electrode is in the range from 1	٧		1				111
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts	1		·				1.
(RMS).	٠	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			 ل ـ	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a				· .	•		
portion of the shaft of the	3:17-23	3:35-57	2:63-3:5	3:37-64	ļ	2:62-68	1:61-2:11
electrosurgical probe.					ļ		
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including						1	
an insulating member			3				
circumscribing the return	3:17-23	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64		2:62-68	
electrode.		•		•			
the return electrode being			:				
sufficiently spaced from the		1			1		
electrode terminal to minimize		2.52		l. '			
direct contact between the return	· .	3:53		<u> </u>			
electrode and the patient's							
tissue.		·					
55. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein		· .	;				
the electrode terminal comprises		·					
a single active electrode		2.26.52	1.40.50	3:37-64	670		1:61-2:11
disposed near the distal end of	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670		1.01-2.11
the shaft.				·			
56. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein		·	<u> </u>				
the target site is selected from							
the group consisting essentially	:·					ļ.	
of the abdominal cavity,	l ·		ľ.		Ŀ	1	
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	2:2-20	1:9-12	1:5-9	1:9-15	669	1:52-55	1:50-58
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	2.2-20	1.5-12	1.5-9	1.5-15	00)	1.52-55	1.50 50
spine, ear, nose, throat,	1	<u> </u> :					Ī
epidermis and dermis of the	1.						1
natient's body.	<u> </u>				ļ	ļ	ļ
58. The electrosurgical system						-	
of claim 45 wherein				<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
the frequency of the voltage			<u> </u>		1		
applied between the return		1	1				
electrode and the electrode	ŀ				669		
terminal is in the range of about	· .						
20 kHz and 20 Mhz			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ	ļ	<u> </u>
59. The electrosurgical system					'.		
of claim 45 wherein			<u> </u>	ļ	 		ļ
the voltage applied between the							
electrode terminal and the return					·		
electrode is in the range from 10					672		
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts	· .				1		1 .
(RMS).	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>	1	<u></u>

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	57	58	59	60	61	62	- 63
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein			•				- 3
the return electrode forms a			-				
portion of the shaft of the		4:27-33		3:52-66		3:12-27	
electrosurgical probe.							
47. An electrosurgical system as			·			· .	
in claim 46 further including					·		
in claim 40 larger melanig							<u> </u>
an insulating member						• •	
circumscribing the return				3:52-66		3:12-27	1
electrode,			·				ļ. ·
the return electrode being			· ·				
sufficiently spaced from the				• :			
electrode terminal to minimize						P* A	
direct contact between the return	•					Fig. 3	
							,
electrode and the patient's							1.
tissue. 55. The electrosurgical system		 			•		
9	-			,			1
of claim 45 wherein the electrode terminal comprises			}				
1							
a single active electrode			l	4:15-29	5:10-28	3:28-60	
disposed near the distal end of							
the shaft.	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>		 			
56. The electrosurgical system			ł			l. ·	
of claim 45 wherein	<u> </u>	·	<u> </u>				
the target site is selected from		[ļ	
the group consisting essentially				ľ			
of the abdominal cavity,		l	1				!
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,	4:20-5:5	3:30-49	1:5-12		·	3:21-32	15:62-16:7
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,							
spine, ear, nose, throat,						1	
epidermis and dermis of the	1	•		1			
natient's body.	ļ	 		<u> </u>		·	·
58. The electrosurgical system		1		ł			· ·
of claim 45 wherein	 	 	 	 	· · · · · ·		
the frequency of the voltage						ľ	
applied between the return				<u> </u> .	4:28-48	· .	
electrode and the electrode				1 .	4.20-46		
terminal is in the range of about	·						
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	<u> </u>	ļ	 	 			
59. The electrosurgical system		1		1.			
of claim 45 wherein		<u> </u>	 		ļ	 	
the voltage applied between the					1.	1	
electrode terminal and the return	5	1			1		00000
electrode is in the range from 10)				4:28-48		3:21-32
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts	1					1	
(RMS).	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> 1 :</u>	1	<u>. </u>

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	64	65	66	67	. 68	69	. 70
46. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a					•		
portion of the shaft of the				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:37-46
electrosurgical probe.							
47. An electrosurgical system as							
in claim 46 further including		i .					•
in claim 40 luidiei meioding].						<u>.</u>
an insulating member							·
circumscribing the return				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:58-66
electrode,							
the return electrode being					8		
sufficiently spaced from the	ŀ		!	_			• •
electrode terminal to minimize							ļ
direct contact between the return	,						
electrode and the patient's	1				•.		
н -							
tissue. 55. The electrosurgical system	 		<u> </u>				
of claim 45 wherein		1			_		
the electrode terminal comprises							
a single active electrode	1			4 27 52	4.22.42	3:13-16	2:37-46
disposed near the distal end of	5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-10	2.57-40
the shaft.	1			[. ·	_		
56. The electrosurgical system	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·			
of claim 45 wherein		j .					
the target site is selected from					·		
the group consisting essentially		1		:		· · · .	
of the abdominal cavity,		·					
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,				1:10-15		·	
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,	1			1:10-13			
spine, ear, nose, throat,				·			ļ
epidermis and dermis of the							·
natient's body.		i .				· · · · ·	ļ
58. The electrosurgical system					<u> </u>		
of claim 45 wherein				·	<u>l</u>	<u> </u>	ļ
the frequency of the voltage			i				1
applied between the return].				1 .
electrode and the electrode	ľ	6:25-40			1		
terminal is in the range of about		:			-[1	
20 kHz and 20 Mhz.			1	<u> </u>			
59. The electrosurgical system							
of claim 45 wherein				1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
the voltage applied between the							1 .
electrode terminal and the retur		1					
electrode is in the range from 1				1 .			
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts							· ·
					·		
(RMS).							-

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	71	72	73
46. An electrosurgical system as			I
in claim 45, wherein			
the return electrode forms a			
portion of the shaft of the			5:36-58
electrosurgical probe.			
47. An electrosurgical system as			1
in claim 46 further including			
an insulating member			
circumscribing the return	5:36-58		
electrode,			
the return electrode being		ľ	
sufficiently spaced from the			
electrode terminal to minimize		2:29-36	
direct contact between the return		2.27-30	
electrode and the patient's			
tissue.			<u> </u>
55. The electrosurgical system		1	.
of claim 45 wherein			<u> </u>
the electrode terminal comprises			
a single active electrode	3:43-53	2:36-41	6:8-22
disposed near the distal end of		2.50	
the shaft.		<u> </u>	
56. The electrosurgical system			
of claim 45 wherein	· · · · · ·		<u> </u>
the target site is selected from		1	·
the group consisting essentially			
of the abdominal cavity,			
thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder,		2:63-68	3:26-34
hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth,			
spine, ear, nose, throat,			
epidermis and dermis of the			ļ.
natient's body.	<u> </u>		
58. The electrosurgical system			00. 2
of claim 45 wherein	 		ļ.·
the frequency of the voltage		· .	
applied between the return		1.	
electrode and the electrode			
terminal is in the range of about			
20 kHz and 20 Mhz	 	 	-
59. The electrosurgical system	1		
of claim 45 wherein	ļ	 	
the voltage applied between the			
electrode terminal and the return	L		6.22.22
electrode is in the range from 10	4 .		6:23-33
volts (RMS) to 1000 volts			
(RMS).	_L	1:	

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	- 1	2	3	4	. 5	6
1. A method for applying energy to a target						. •
site on a patient body structure comprising:			1			
providing an electrode terminal and	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
	1.15-27					
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
high frequency voltage source;					<u> </u>	
positioning the active electrode in close		·				
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1	211	9:9-25	1:38-44		
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	· .	ĺ				'
		· · · · · ·	-		· · · · · ·	··································
applying a high frequency voltage between		•		,		.,
the electrode terminal and the return	· .					
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	!	.	1.			
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		:	inherent	٠.	58,61	1
over at least a portion of the electrode		1				
terminal and to induce the discharge of						
energy to the target site in contact with the					1	
vanor layer.		 	 			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	<u> </u>	 			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						ŀ
the form of photons having a wavelength in						
the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein			-			
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	<u> </u>				50	
volts peak to peak.		211		1	58	,
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range	<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			58 .	
in one about 900 to 1400 vois pour to pour						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal	1				į	
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1	1				
most distal portion of the return electrode is	1				1	3:22-40
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	1		1	'		1.
	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	-	ļ
23. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ	ļ
the liquid phase of the electrically					1.	1
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater			5:3-5		1	
than 2 mS/cm.	<u> </u>				 	 .
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	 		<u> </u>	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically			1			1.
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			5:3-5	· ·		
	 	 	 		 	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the			1.			
applying step comprises:	-	 		 	' ' ' 	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid			inherent		58,61	
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	1		Hunci Cill		20,01	
electrode terminal; and	_1			!		

claim text \ reference	. 1	2	3 .	4	: 5	6
inducing the discharge of photons to the		1	1 1			
target site in contact with the vapor layer.				·		-
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]						
wherein	•					
the electrode terminal has a contact surface		1			•	
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to			2:36-3:25			. :
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		211			58	
volts peak to peak.						ļ
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			58	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				· · · · ·	·	
the electrode terminal is positioned between			-			
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.					1	ļ.
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]			<u> </u>			
further comprising		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	1					
with a suction lumen having a distal end]. ·		8:10-9:8	3:10-28		
adjacent the electrode terminal.	 	·			 	
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	1 .					
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1	- [1		l
no certificate of correction has been	1					l
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	-	· 1			ŀ	1
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	1					1
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1			•	ļ.	
assumes.			 	 		+
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	4.	1:	1		1	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1					
no certificate of correction has been	! :			1		
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	-					
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.			1			
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
lassumes.	٠ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ				- 	··

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

(Italian Acad) reference	7	8	9	10	• 11	12
claim text \ reference						
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	244.66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
	2:44-66		2.55-52	4.10-20		
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
high frequency voltage source;						
positioning the active electrode in close	·					·
proximity to the target site in the presence of		5	2:40-63]		528
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and]					
					· - · · · ·	
applying a high frequency voltage between		·		i		
the electrode terminal and the return	1			ļ. ļ		
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		·			•	.
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1,6		6:54-7:5		·
over at least a portion of the electrode	1	1,0				
terminal and to induce the discharge of			·			
energy to the target site in contact with the	1			·		
vapor laver.		·			-	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						·
at least a portion of the energy induced is in				·		
the form of photons having a wavelength in	1		i	5:58-66		
the ultraviolet spectrum.	1					
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			1:34-53		•	,
volts peak to peak	ļ ·		1,34-33		<u>:</u>	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein			·	<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is in the range			Ī.		-	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53	1		
modification so to 1.500 in particular parti				<u> </u>		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u>'</u>	
the distance between the most proximal			ł	1		
portion of the electrode terminal and the			1	·		
most distal portion of the return electrode is	3:17-32				2:1-14	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		ţ	1		1	Ì
in the range from the territories				·		
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	-					
the liquid phase of the electrically					ļ. ·	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	1	inherent				529
than 2 mS/cm.					<u> </u>	ļ
24. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	<u> </u>
the liquid phase of the electrically		T : : : : :				
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		inherent		1.		529
Conductio mile compilere to total same						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	1				1.	
applying step comprises:	1			*	<u> </u>	·
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	1		1			<u> </u>
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	1.	1,6		6:54-7:5		1.
	•	1	1			
electrode terminal; and		.1				

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			, .	5:58-66		
mgor site in contract						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]		1				j .
wherein		L				·
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						·
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		.}			. 3	ŀ
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	٠.					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				·		ļ
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			1:34-53			:
volts peak to peak.			1.5.55		ļ	ļ
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		1			;	
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	 	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	l .					
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			•
			<u>.</u>			
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	· ·					
	 		<u> </u>	 		
the electrode terminal is positioned between						
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		1	1			1
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]	 		 	<u> </u>	1	1. :
further comprising	1					
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end	· .	·	2:40-63			
adjacent the electrode terminal.	İ			<u> </u>		
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated Mar	y		T .			1
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						
no certificate of correction has been	i				į	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	_	İ				1
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,		·		1	İ	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1:					
assumes.				 	 	
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated Ma	겍	1.				
2,2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						l
no certificate of correction has been						·
requested, let alone issued, to correct this o						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	-			<u> </u>		.
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1			}	1	
assumes.	_ _					

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	. 17	18
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
			* .1			
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	4:15; 7:38-		16.5	045.46	6:1-30	1:12-37
providing an electrode terminar and	50		1:5-17	845-46	0:1-30	1.12-37
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	4:15; 7:38-		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
high frequency voltage source;	50		1.5-17		0.1-50	
positioning the active electrode in close			_			1
proximity to the target site in the presence of			5:26-30	848		3:67-4:3
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and			3.20-30	010		3107 112
an older our years						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return]				ļ	1
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	1				l	
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode	7.7/				-	
terminal and to induce the discharge of					}	
energy to the target site in contact with the]					
vapor laver						ļ
13. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u>_</u>	
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						
the form of photons having a wavelength in			3:31-33	845		:
the ultraviolet spectrum.					·	ļ
17. The method of claim 1 wherein	·					ļ
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		7:26-			j .	8:30-39
volts peak to peak.		42;Fig. 6		-:	!	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein					ļ	
the high frequency voltage is in the range		7:26-				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		42;Fig.6				
			 			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	ļ	 	 			
the distance between the most proximal			l			ŀ
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1."				1.	
most distal portion of the return electrode is	1.	·	ĺ		1	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.			ł		1.	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
	 	 		<u> </u>		
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	1		ļ			
than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	 	 		1	
the liquid phase of the electrically	 . 	 		T	1	
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.						1
conductive fluid comprises isotome same.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	 	 	· -	· · ·		
]	Ĭ	·	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	1			1		· .
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
3		1		1		<u></u>
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and	4:47		1:33-40			inheren

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
nducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.			3:31-33	845		
inger she in comment at						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]						l
wherein	<u> </u>				 	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	11:62-	1				
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	12:34	1			1	
50 mm ² .	12:34					<u> </u>
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				· .		
				·	ļ <u>.</u>	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		7:26-42;				8:30-39
volts peak to peak.		Fig. 6				
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			ļ Į			,
		<u> </u>			 	
the high frequency voltage is in the range		7:26-42;				
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		Fig. 6		•		
	<u> </u>	115.0	<u> </u>	ļ	 	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		-		1 '		
	<u> </u>		ļ	ļ	 	
the electrode terminal is positioned between						1.
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.				1		1
	ļ		 		+	1
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]		ļ			·	1.
further comprising	 		 	+	十 :	
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	"					1
with a suction lumen having a distal end	1 .				. *	
adjacent the electrode terminal. [1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	 	- 	 	†	1.	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	4					
no certificate of correction has been	1	•	1.			
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	.]			1.		1.
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.	-					
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and		į.		1		j
assumes.		1	<u> </u>	<u>. </u>		
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated Ma	Υ			1.		
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						-
no certificate of correction has been	1					
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	<u>r</u> -					
any other claim to refer to claims I and 28,			\			
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and				1		
assumes.	·	l		<u></u>		

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. A method for applying energy to a target				1		
site on a patient body structure comprising:			·			
31.0 On a parious cost, care and care a				<u> </u>		
providing an electrode terminal and	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
	2.55-40	2.55 50		·		·····
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
high frequency voltage source;						
positioning the active electrode in close	· ·				2:42-68;	
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2:21-58	3:66	1425
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and					3.00	
	·	<u> </u>	ļ			
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return		.				
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	1].	. •	
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			1.			
over at least a portion of the electrode	İ				•	
terminal and to induce the discharge of] .	ŀ	1.	- !		
energy to the target site in contact with the		-				·
vanor laver.	 	 	<u> </u>	 		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	 			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	ŀ	1				::
the form of photons having a wavelength in	l .					
the ultraviolet spectrum.	ļ		+			· .
17. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	 	 			
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	1 "	1.			3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.	 	-				
18. The method of claim I wherein	 	1	ļ	· · ·		·
the high frequency voltage is in the range		1	1.		3:30-38	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.				ļ	•	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	 		T			
the distance between the most proximal	 	·			-	
portion of the electrode terminal and the						
most distal portion of the return electrode is						
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	1	.]	1.			
in the junge nem old to 14 mm.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			ļ
23. The method of claim 1 wherein					<u> </u>	<u> </u>
the liquid phase of the electrically						1406
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater			334	2:47-51	3:65-68	1426
than 2 mS/cm.				<u> </u>	ļ	<u> </u>
24. The method of claim 1 wherein			1		ļ	
the liquid phase of the electrically		•		2:47-	0.00.00	1400
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			334	51;Fig. 1	3:65-68	1426
		<u>. </u>		1	<u> </u>	1:
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						
applying step comprises:		1			 	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid		1	1 .			·
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the						
electrode terminal; and	_ <u></u>		<u> </u>	J	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
			·			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]		1	ļ			
wherein .				 		
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	-	ı	333	5:31-33		1425
50 mm ² .			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		·
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				· '	1	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200					3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.			<u> </u>			
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		1			F 1	
			_ 			<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is in the range			1			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.				1		
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		l				
	ļ					
the electrode terminal is positioned between]					
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.	1	1				ľ
54 27	 				 	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]	1	į			1	
further comprising evacuating fluid generated at the target site		- 		-		
with a suction lumen having a distal end	l	1	1		İ	
adjacent the electrode terminal				_	·	<u> </u>
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	,					
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	7				1	İ
no certificate of correction has been	1		1		1	Ì
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	1				}	!
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,] .	·			1	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and		1.		Į.		
assumes.	<u> </u>			 		
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated Mar	<u>/</u>		1			
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1					
no certificate of correction has been	1			-		!
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.				-1		ļ
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1	Ť				į
assumes				. J		<u> </u>

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:			• 1	. 1		
Site off a patient body sa details compressing.					<u> </u>	
providing an electrode terminal and	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
		1565				-
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
high frequency voltage source;					:	
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	100	1383	1:18; 3:48-	5:28-31	68	4:48-58
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and			. 53	٠.		
	· · · · · ·					i
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being						i
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1382-83	inherent			inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode		-	·		1	
terminal and to induce the discharge of					a :	
energy to the target site in contact with the			l ·			Ì
vapor layer.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	
at least a portion of the energy induced is in		1202			68	5:11-27
the form of photons having a wavelength in		1382				3
the ultraviolet spectrum.		 		ļ	·	+ · · · · · · · ·
17. The method of claim 1 wherein	· · ·	·		<u> </u>		1
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		:1383		į į	. 68	1
volts peak to peak.	·	 	 		· .	1
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is in the range		1383			68	:
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1565				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		 				
the distance between the most proximal			1			
portion of the electrode terminal and the	••	1		' '		· [
most distal portion of the return electrode is		1383	1			1
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		·	1		ľ	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 main	!					
23. The method of claim I wherein					<u> </u>	
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	j .
than 2 mS/cm.					L	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein				·	<u> </u>	
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	7:3-8:5
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the		1.	-	· · · · ·	2.2.2	1
applying step comprises:					<u> </u>	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid		1				
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1382-83	inherent			inherent
electrode terminal; and	I	1		1	}	

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1382			68	5:11-27
		<u> </u>			 	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]		1			1	
wherein						ļ
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		1383			. 68	
50 mm ²		<u> </u>			<u> </u>	ļ
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
		<u> </u>			ļ. — —	ļ
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		1383			68	
volts peak to peak.			·		 	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	l '					1
		 			<u> </u>	-
the high frequency voltage is in the range		1383			68	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1363				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				 		
60. The method of claims 20 and 28 wherein		1]		
the electrode terminal is positioned between				1		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.	.]	1383-84	·		68	1.
0.02 to 2.0 mm nom the target site.	ļ					1
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]						
further comprising	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		ļ		
evacuating fluid generated at the target site				1	1	
with a suction lumen having a distal end				1.	.	.
adjacent the electrode terminal.						
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	4	[1	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1					
no certificate of correction has been	1	}				
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	-				1	1
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes. [2] The Certificate of Correction dated Mar			 			
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	4					
no certificate of correction has been					1	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or		-				1
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,		1				
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.	1	- 1				

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. A method for applying energy to a target		•				
site on a patient body structure comprising:				Ï		
inc on a patient coay on access to a						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
	2.43-36				<u></u>	<u> </u>
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
high frequency voltage source;	2.43-30					
positioning the active electrode in close	[· ·					•
proximity to the target site in the presence of	3:31; 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-32
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	3.51, 7.05	· .				
·		<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		l
applying a high frequency voltage between		:		1		
the electrode terminal and the return				}. · .	l	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being		. •				
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	1					
over at least a portion of the electrode				1		•
terminal and to induce the discharge of				1		
energy to the target site in contact with the	1	1	ľ		i	
vapor laver	<u> </u>			 	 	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	ļ	<u> </u>		 	 	
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	·			.}	1	
the form of photons having a wavelength in						
the ultraviolet spectrum.		 			 	<u> </u>
17. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	ļ <u> </u>	l		 	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	1	8			l	Į.
volts peak to peak.	 	 				
18. The method of claim I wherein	 	 				
the high frequency voltage is in the range		-8			1	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	 		 			
the distance between the most proximal	1					·
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1	1		·		
most distal portion of the return electrode is	2:45-67	Ĭ .		1	·	6:34-37
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.				ļ.		
in the range norm 0.5 to 10 mm.						<u> </u>
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	1			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
the liquid phase of the electrically					1 ·	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	7:3-8:5		5:4-30	1.	248	7:26-52
than 2 mS/cm.					<u> </u>	<u> </u>
24. The method of claim I wherein					<u> </u>	1
the liquid phase of the electrically	T				<u> </u>	1
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		1 .			248	7:26-52
			1	<u> </u>	1	1
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the			· .	•	1	
applying step comprises:		1:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		ļ <u>.</u>
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						.
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the			.			
electrode terminal; and			<u>.l</u>		1	

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
inducing the discharge of photons to the			3			
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	ļ		ŀ			
			<u> </u>			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]				1		
wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface				·		
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	6:14-37					5:5-20
50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					1	
				<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		8		1		
volts peak to peak.					 	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				1:		
				<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
the high frequency voltage is in the range						
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	-	8			1	
			 			
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					ŀ	
		<u>.</u>	 	 	 	
the electrode terminal is positioned between	·			İ		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.				1 .		
10101			-	+	†	<u> </u>
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]	l .	}	1			
further comprising evacuating fluid generated at the target site			 	1	 	· · · · · ·
with a suction lumen having a distal end	2:45-3:10					
adjacent the electrode terminal.	2.43 3.10					
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May			1.			
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1					
no certificate of correction has been	İ			1.	-	1
requested. let alone issued, to correct this or			٠.			ŀ
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.		ŀ		1		
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1] .		1.		
assumes.						
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	4					
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;		1			j.	1.
no certificate of correction has been	1.	1				
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or						
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and					1.	
assumes.	1	<u>. L </u>	_1			-

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
1. A method for applying energy to a target					. '	i
site on a patient body structure comprising:			i			
		ļ <u></u>			·	
providing an electrode terminal and	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
	· · · · · ·					
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275.
high frequency voltage source;						,
positioning the active electrode in close		l]			
proximity to the target site in the presence of	663	1168	1 1	2:37-42	291	275
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and						
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return			1			
electrode, the high frequency voltage being			1			,
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1170	1			
over at least a portion of the electrode		. 1170		·		
terminal and to induce the discharge of			1 · 1		• ;	
energy to the target site in contact with the					•	-
vanor laver.		· ·				
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		•				
at least a portion of the energy induced is in						İ
the form of photons having a wavelength in		·	1:26-37			· .
the ultraviolet spectrum.					<u> </u>	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	·			ļ
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		1		-]
volts peak to peak.				÷	·	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	ļi	•		
the high frequency voltage is in the range						1
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	 	<u> </u>		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u>-</u>	
the distance between the most proximal		ł	*	•		
portion of the electrode terminal and the	İ	1				
most distal portion of the return electrode is		1				
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.			Į.		·.	
23. The method of claim I wherein	 	1.				
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	662	1168	1	5:62-6:19	291	275
than 2 mS/cm.						<u> </u>
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	i]
the liquid phase of the electrically			·			
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168			291	275
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the				· · ·		
applying step comprises:	·		<u> </u>			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1170			1 .	
electrode terminal; and	1.			<u> </u>		<u></u>

laim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
nducing the discharge of photons to the						
arget site in contact with the vapor layer.			1:26-37			1
anget site in commercial	1					
17. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]		<u> </u>				Ì
wherein		ļ				
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	·					
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		1168		5:59-61		
50 mm ² .		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
	·					<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts neak to neak.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						1
			<u> </u>	ļ	<u> </u>	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	· . :			1		1
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.				:		
			ļ	 	<u> </u>	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
	<u> </u>		 	 	 	
the electrode terminal is positioned between						1
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		1		1 .		
		<u> </u>	 	+	 	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]	}					
further comprising	<u> </u>		 	+	 	
evacuating fluid generated at the target site				5:43-53	1	
with a suction lumen having a distal end			1	3.43 33		
adjacent the electrode terminal.	-		-	 		
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	1		i ·	1	1	
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1			1	-	
no certificate of correction has been				1.	ļ	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	1	.				
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	1					
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1	ĺ				
assumes. [2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	,					1
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1					
no certificate of correction has been	1		1		1	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	. [1
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	-					1
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and			ľ			
assumes.		1 .		·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. A method for applying energy to a target	·					
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
Site on a patient body su beture comprising.						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
	2.0-4.10	2.20-31	7.21 3.0			
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
high frequency voltage source;			ļ			
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	11		3:48-55	6:42	6:4-60	5:39
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and					·	ŀ
		ļ				
applying a high frequency voltage between]			
the electrode terminal and the return	<u> </u>	Ì	<u> </u>			
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	Ì					
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer		1	inherent	inherent		inherent
over at least a portion of the electrode	1					
terminal and to induce the discharge of				-		1
energy to the target site in contact with the						
vanor laver.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			ļ			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	Į.	ļ.				
the form of photons having a wavelength in	1					:
the ultraviolet spectrum.				·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
17. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	<u></u>	·		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200		ł		ł	·	
volts peak to peak.	<u> L</u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	ţ	İ	·			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1		· .	. ,	
	L		ļ	·	<u> </u>	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	ļ		 	
the distance between the most proximal		1				1
portion of the electrode terminal and the		1		l		
most distal portion of the return electrode is	1	1			1	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	1					
					 	<u> </u>
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		 		 	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically	· ·			6 20 45	1	5:65-6:19
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater		İ	3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3.03-0.13
than 2 mS/cm.		<u> </u>		ļ <u> </u>	 	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically	1				1	5:65-6:19
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:48-4:7		1.	3:03-0:19
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	 	 	 	-		
Et .].	
applying step comprises:	 	 	- 	 	1	1.
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	ľ	1	inherent	inherent	1	inherent
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the			L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L			
electrode terminal; and		 -		1		_

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.				1		
	_					
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]					·	
wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm² to			ļ	· ·		
50 mm².			<u> </u>			
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
		·	·			*.
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				.].		
			<u> </u>			
the high frequency voltage is in the range	•		·			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1	·			
		<u> </u>	ļ	 		<u> </u>
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
				 		
the electrode terminal is positioned between	·	1			ļ.	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.			-			
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]					·	
further comprising	÷					
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end	2:8-18		3:40-47	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
adjacent the electrode terminal.				·		
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May						
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;					l	
no certificate of correction has been				.[
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or					1	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,						
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.	 	 	-	 	 	
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	1					
2,2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;		1.				
no certificate of correction has been	· .				•	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or				ļ.	,	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.			1			
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
lassumes.		ـــــ			 	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51 .	52	. 53	54
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
1. A method for applying chergy to a target			1 ' 1			
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
	,.55					<u>_</u>
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
high frequency voltage source;						
positioning the active electrode in close						•
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:65	2:2-20	3:53	1:38	3:63-2:1	672
an electrically conducting terminal (sic); and				`.		
<u> </u>		·				
applying a high frequency voltage between				.*		
the electrode terminal and the return	·					
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	[,					
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			inherent	4:10		•
over at least a portion of the electrode		1				
terminal and to induce the discharge of					• -	
energy to the target site in contact with the			i.			
vanor layer						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		·			•	<u>. </u>
at least a portion of the energy induced is in			·			670
the form of photons having a wavelength in				4:3-18		670
the ultraviolet spectrum.			<u> </u>			<u> </u>
17. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>					
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						670
volts peak to peak.						<u>.</u>
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	·		
the high frequency voltage is in the range	· ·		1		Ì	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	 		 	· .		
the distance between the most proximal		ļ				÷
portion of the electrode terminal and the	1	1				1
] .	1:53-61		<i>\</i>
most distal portion of the return electrode is					ļ	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		· .				
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	 			
the liquid phase of the electrically		 			·	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	3:45-68	1	3:35-57	2:24-29		
	31.10		1		1	
than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein	 					
the liquid phase of the electrically	1	 	· · · · ·			
the fiduld phase of the electrically		}	3:35-57	2:24-29		
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3.55 5.			
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						1
applying step comprises:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>	
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid					1	· .
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the			inherent	4:10	1.	
electrode terminal; and		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> Liiii</u>	<u></u>

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	. 52	53	54
inducing the discharge of photons to the				-		
target site in contact with the vapor layer.		•		4:3-18		670
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1].	*1					
wherein	. <u> </u>					
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to		3:40-50				
50 mm ² .					:	
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			1] .
· : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			·			·
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						670
volts peak to peak.				·		
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				ļ: ·		
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ		<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is in the range	. :			1		
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						[
il all a land in the said and horseon	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
the electrode terminal is positioned between				1	į	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.]				
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]	·		 	 		
further comprising						1
evacuating fluid generated at the target site						
with a suction lumen having a distal end	5:16-23	Ì	1.			
adjacent the electrode terminal.			L			
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	ł	1				
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	l					
no certificate of correction has been	İ		ļ .			
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or		İ				1
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	·			i ·		
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and			F			
assumes.	 	, ·		 	 	ļ.
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	1					1
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;				1		
no certificate of correction has been					1	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	-		1	1		
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.			ļ.			
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			J::-	

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
1. A method for applying energy to a target						
site on a patient body structure comprising:			·	•		
site on a parism see, see		<u> </u>			:	
providing an electrode terminal and	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
	2.7-40	1.01 2.12				
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:7-46	1;61-2:12	. 3	3:9-49		4:45
high frequency voltage source;						
positioning the active electrode in close						
proximity to the target site in the presence of	1:52-55	٠.	. 6			5:40
an electrically conducting terminal [sic], and			i .			
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		:
applying a high frequency voltage between						
the electrode terminal and the return			i	l .	•	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	•		·	ļ	: •	
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			. :	1.	•	· ·
over at least a portion of the electrode			. :		1	·
terminal and to induce the discharge of						·
energy to the target site in contact with the						•
vapor laver			· .	<u> </u>		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	ļ	1 :		ļ		
at least a portion of the energy induced is in		l		. 40.63	ļ ·	
the form of photons having a wavelength in	3:15-31		1.1	1:42-53	1	
the ultraviolet spectrum.			ļ		- 	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein		ļ		ļ		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	· ·	1.	1	ļ		
volts peak to peak.	· · · · ·	<u> </u>		 		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein		_	 	 		
the high frequency voltage is in the range	i		<u>[</u>			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		Ī		ľ		
			<u> </u>	ļ		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein			· · · · ·	 	 	
the distance between the most proximal						
portion of the electrode terminal and the		1		.1	1	`} ·
most distal portion of the return electrode is		į	1		1	
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	1 .	· .				
	 	 	 		1	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	1	 	1	 	T .
the liquid phase of the electrically	İ	ł	6:7-15	1	·	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	.[1	0., 13			
than 2 mS/cm.		+			- :	1
24. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	 		 	
the liquid phase of the electrically	1		6:7-15	1	1.	1
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		· ·	9.7-13			
00 000 11 1 0 1 1 00 1 1 1 1 1	 	+	 -:	+	1.	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the			1		1	
applying step comprises:		+	 	+		1
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid				1	1	
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the		1			1	
electrode terminal; and	<u> </u>	.				

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	: 59	60
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	3:15-31			1:42-53		
,						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1] ·						
wherein	·			<u> </u>		
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						·
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						
50 mm ² .					,	
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	0					ļ ·
volts peak to peak.	· .	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u></u>
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein				,		
	<u> </u>		· ·	<u> </u>		
the high frequency voltage is in the range				1	ł	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			·		ŀ	
			·			
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
						<u> </u>
the electrode terminal is positioned between	1		\ .	1		
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
		ļ	<u> </u>	 	· · ·	<u> </u>
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]				1		
further comprising	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		 	<u> </u>	
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	·		Y			
with a suction lumen having a distal end				1.		
adjacent the electrode terminal.	·	 	 	- 	 	
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	4			Į.		
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;				1		
no certificate of correction has been requested, let alone issued, to correct this or					!	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	1				İ	,
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						-
				4		
assumes. [2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	/	T	†	1		
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1					
no certificate of correction has been		1				
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	.		.]			-
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	1			1		
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.						<u> </u>

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
1. A method for applying energy to a target				•		
site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	3:30	2:35		2:5 ·	5:34	2:1
return electrode electrically coupled to a	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
nigh frequency voltage source;						
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	11:65-66	4:10-29			2:10, 6:65	2:10
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return		· ·				
electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode				:	6:56	
terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the yanor layer.			· .			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			·			
at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48		3:21-32			
18. The method of claim I wherein				:	· · · · ·	
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
21. The method of claim 1 wherein			1			
the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the				·	· .	
most distal portion of the return electrode is		ľ				
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim I wherein	ļ	 	+	 	<u> </u>	1
the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
24. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	1	1	1	·	
the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the						•
applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and					6:56	

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	- 66
inducing the discharge of photons to the						
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
anger one are comment						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]			•			
wherein					<u> </u>	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface						
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						
50 mm ² .		l . ·				·
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					· ·	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	4:28-48	1	3:21-32			
volts peak to peak.	4.20-10		3.21 32	<u>.</u>	ļ <u>.</u>	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	· .					
		<u> </u>				<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is in the range			<u> </u>			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					İ
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		1			1	
		ļ	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
the electrode terminal is positioned between	.]	ı	.		5:55-61;	}
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.	1	.			8:19-31	
1	ļ	 	<u> </u>			1
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]		1				
further comprising evacuating fluid generated at the target site	 	· ·		 		
with a suction lumen having a distal end	Ì	4:30-46				
adjacent the electrode terminal.				ļ. ·		
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	/					
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	7				İ	
no certificate of correction has been	1			!		
requested, let alone issued, to correct this of	_				1.	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	1				İ	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and						
assumes.						
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated Ma	Υ					·
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;			1			
no certificate of correction has been						
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	<u>r </u>					
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	.					1.
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1					
assumes.		_1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72 ·
. A method for applying energy to a target						
ite on a patient body structure comprising:					1	
no on a patient coay saudient			<u> </u>			
providing an electrode terminal and	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
orovious an evene	. 2.33	. 9.23	3.20.	2.50		
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
high frequency voltage source;		J.23	3.20			
positioning the active electrode in close				ł	:	
proximity to the target site in the presence of	4:10			3:1		4:33
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	4.10					•
				<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
applying a high frequency voltage between			1			
the electrode terminal and the return						
electrode, the high frequency voltage being			· .			
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer			j ·			
over at least a portion of the electrode			1.		,	
terminal and to induce the discharge of				1		
energy to the target site in contact with the			1:			
vanor laver.		<u>.</u>				
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	-			· .		1
the form of photons having a wavelength in	}		1:22-34		7:17-37	}
the ultraviolet spectrum.	ļ			<u> </u>		·
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200			•	1		ľ
volts peak to peak.			J	<u> </u>		
18. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
the high frequency voltage is in the range				· ·	. ·	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		.]				•
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>:</u>
21. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>		
the distance between the most proximal		l	1.			ľ
portion of the electrode terminal and the		1				
most distal portion of the return electrode is						
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						1.
	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>		<u> </u>	Ļ	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>		ļ	 	ļ
the liquid phase of the electrically						
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
than 2 mS/cm.			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	 	
the liquid phase of the electrically						1
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	ļ
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	1					
applying step comprises:] .	1.	1			
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid						ľ
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	· "	1 .			1.	
electrode terminal; and	1	1	1	1		1

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
inducing the discharge of photons to the	i					
target site in contact with the vapor layer.]	1:22-34		7:17-37	
anger site in commer was and		· · ·			·	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1]					-	
wherein			•	·	· 	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	:					
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to						2:42-54
50 mm².						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			•			
						L
the high frequency voltage is at least 200						
volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein					· ;	
					ļ	<u> </u>
the high frequency voltage is in the range			1 ,			
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
			·	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein			[1
	<u> </u>				 	
the electrode terminal is positioned between	 	<u>.</u>				
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						1.
			ļ	 - :		
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]	1	l				
further comprising evacuating fluid generated at the target site	 	 				
with a suction lumen having a distal end	3:64-4:3	2:65-3:22		3:44-53	1	
adjacent the electrode terminal.	5.01 1.5	1				
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May			·.	· ·		
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	1				.] .	1
no certificate of correction has been		!				
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or		Ì				
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	1					
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	1 .					
lassumes.	· .	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	4					
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;						·
no certificate of correction has been				1		
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	_[
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.	1				1	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and					·	
assumes.	<u> </u>	<u>.l</u>	<u> </u>	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		

Exhibit C:

claim text \ reference	73
1. A method for applying energy to a target	
site on a patient body structure comprising:	
providing an electrode terminal and	4:35
a return electrode electrically coupled to a	4:35
high frequency voltage source;	4.55
positioning the active electrode in close	
proximity to the target site in the presence of	6:45-55
an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	. :
applying a high frequency voltage between	·
the electrode terminal and the return	
electrode, the high frequency voltage being	
sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer	
over at least a portion of the electrode	
terminal and to induce the discharge of	
energy to the target site in contact with the	
vanor laver.	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	
at least a portion of the energy induced is in	2:22-34
the form of photons having a wavelength in	2.22-54
the ultraviolet spectrum. 17. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200	
volts peak to peak.	6:23-33
18. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the distance between the most proximal	1
portion of the electrode terminal and the	
most distal portion of the return electrode is	1 .
in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the liquid phase of the electrically	
conducting fluid has a conductivity greater	
than 2 mS/cm. 24. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the liquid phase of the electrically	1.
conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	
·	·
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the	
applying step comprises:	1
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid	
in a thin layer over at least a portion of the	
electrode terminal; and	

Exhibit C:

claim text \ reference	73
inducing the discharge of photons to the	
target site in contact with the vapor layer.	2:22-34
47. The method of claims 23 or 48[1] wherein	
the electrode terminal has a contact surface	
area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to	
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.	6:23-33
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
the high frequency voltage is in the range	
from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein	
the electrode terminal is positioned between	
0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.	-
54. The method of claims 23 or 48[2]	
further comprising	
evacuating fluid generated at the target site	1
with a suction lumen having a distal end	
adjacent the electrode terminal.	<u> </u>
[1] The Certificate of Correction dated May	· ·
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	·
no certificate of correction has been	
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28,	l
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	l .
assumes.	
[2] The Certificate of Correction dated May	1 .
2, 2000, refers to claim numbers 23 or 48;	
no certificate of correction has been	1
requested, let alone issued, to correct this or	-{ '
any other claim to refer to claims 1 and 28.	
respectively, as ArthroCare suggests and	
lassumes.	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

· .						
claim text \ reference	1	2	3 .	4	5	6
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
				·	<u> </u>	<u></u>
immersing the target site within a volume of		ļ. ·	5:3-5; 9:8-		٠	2:55-3:2
the electrically conductive fluid and		· 	-25			· · ·
positioning the return electrode within the	· .	1		•		
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		1	1.		•	
generate the current flow path between the		ŀ				
electrode terminal and the return electrode.				•		
		<u> </u>	· .			·
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising				٠.		
	<u>. </u>					
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			5:3-5; 9:8-	•	_	2:55-3:2
the target site.			25	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	i
9. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
the electrode terminal comprises a single	•	•	1			0.64.67
active electrode disposed near the distal end	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	.58	2:54-57
of an instrument shaft.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·		<u> </u>
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			5:3-5			
isotonic saline.	·	ľ	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	·		ļ	· · ·	<u></u>	<u> </u>
the return electrode is spaced from the	•				·	
electrode terminal such that when the		ŀ				
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a]		٠,] .
tissue structure immersed in electrically	ŀ					
conductive fluid, the return electrode is					}	1
spaced from the tissue structure and the	ľ				·	
electrically conductive fluid completes a	! .			. •		
conduction path between the electrode				·· ·		
terminal and the return electrode	_	 	 		 . 	
18. The method of claim 1 further	}					
comprising	<u> </u>	 	 		-	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		1] ^
difference to vaporize the electrically					ŀ	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		·	inherent	·	58,61	
portion of the electrode terminal and to	1		I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	·		· .
induce the discharge of energy to the target	·					·
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	 	1	· · · · · ·		1.
	 	1		 		1
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		211			58	
volts peak to peak.	 	 	+	 	 	
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising	 	+	5:3-5; 9:8-			0.000
immersing the target site within a volume of	1		25	<u>'</u> .]	2:55-3:2
the electrically conductive fluid and	J		.1 25	٠		

Exhibit D:

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	. 6
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the						
active electrode and the return electrode.			!			-
						·
27. The method of claim 23 further						•
comprising		•				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			5:3-5; 9:8-			2:55-3:2
the target site.			25			
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	<u></u>					
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57
instrument shaft.			<u> </u>			
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			5:3-5			
isotonic saline.				·		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein					<u> :</u>	
the return electrode is spaced from the			1	. ·		
active electrode such that when the active		1	ł			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue			1			٠.
structure immersed in electrically conductive		ľ	}		[·
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the			1			
tissue structure and the electrically				•		
conductive fluid completes a conduction			1]	
path between the active electrode and the		÷		·		
return electrode			 	<u> </u>		
39. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising	<u> </u>	ļ	- 	 		ļ
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			inherent		58,61	ŀ
portion of the active electrode and to induce			шиетен		30,01	·
the discharge of energy to the target site in		1				
contact with the vapor layer.		.]				
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	 	-	1		 	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			———	 	-	
volts peak to peak.	•	211			58	1

claim text \ reference	7 .	8	9	10	. 11	12
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising		-				
immersing the target site within a volume of		11	2:40-63			529
the electrically conductive fluid and					· · ·	
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to					•	
generate the current flow path between the		. 1, 11	i .			;
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		·				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		11	2:40-63			529
the target site.			 	<u> </u>		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	 		 			
the electrode terminal comprises a single	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530
active electrode disposed near the distal end	2.07-3.10		7.50-00	""	-	
of an instrument shaft.		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
11. The method of claim 1 wherein			 	<u> </u>		500
the electrically conductive fluid comprises] .	inherent	1	İ		529
isotonic saline. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>		ļ. ———		· .	
			1			
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the				. (1	
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a			•	<u>.</u>	-	
tissue structure immersed in electrically					· ·	
		1, 11				
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	l					
spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a			<u> </u>	1		
		1	1.	·[. ·		
conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.				·		·
18. The method of claim 1 further	<u>-</u>					
comprising				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	T					1.
difference to vaporize the electrically	1	1			1	1
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	1					
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1,6		6:54-7:5	1 '	
induce the discharge of energy to the target						
site in contact with the vapor layer.		1				1
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						ļ
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1	1:34-53		1	
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>		1,54-55	1		·
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising	<u> </u>		<u> </u>		ļ	.
immersing the target site within a volume of		11	2:40-63			529
the electrically conductive fluid and	<u> </u>	_نــنـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			<u> </u>	1

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9 .	10	. 11	12
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to		· .				
generate a current flow path between the		• 1, 11				
active electrode and the return electrode.						
				<u> </u>	<u>·</u>	· · · ·
27. The method of claim 23 further						·
comprising					·	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		11	2:40-63		•	529
the target site.						
30. The method of claim 23 wherein					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
the active electrode comprises a single active		_	45		_	520
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530
instrument shaft.	<u> </u>					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
32. The method of claim 23 wherein	<u> </u>	<u></u>			·	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		inherent] .			529
isotonic saline.						ļ
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		· ·				
the return electrode is spaced from the					l [·]	
active electrode such that when the active		Ì				1
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue		1	l l			
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		1, 11			}	
tissue structure and the electrically	1				ļ	
conductive fluid completes a conduction	1	ŀ .			1	•
path between the active electrode and the						ł
return electrode	 	!	ļ		 	}
39. The method of claim 23 further	İ			·		
comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		 	 		<u> </u>	1
	Į.					'
difference to vaporize the electrically	J	l				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce	R .	1,6		6:54-7:5		
ip.		1,0				
the discharge of energy to the target site in	1.					
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	·		1:34-53			
volts peak to peak.	<u> </u>		1.54-33	<u> </u>		

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
immersing the target site within a volume of			7:45-62	٠.		1:65-2:21
the electrically conductive fluid and						
positioning the return electrode within the	·					
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			3:5-20;			
generate the current flow path between the			5:21-30			
electrode terminal and the return electrode.		٠.				
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the target site		·		 		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>			<u> </u>
the electrode terminal comprises a single					2.1.52	130600
active electrode disposed near the distal end	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
of an instrument shaft.						<u> </u>
11. The method of claim 1 wherein	·					-
the electrically conductive fluid comprises						1
isotonic saline.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			<u> </u>			
the return electrode is spaced from the			<u> </u> :			
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a			·			
tissue structure immersed in electrically			3:5-20;	1		
conductive fluid, the return electrode is			5:21-30			1
spaced from the tissue structure and the		l .				•
electrically conductive fluid completes a			.			
conduction path between the electrode			ŀ			
terminal and the return electrode		Ļ			·	
18. The method of claim 1 further	· .·	Ì		. .		
comprising			L		<u> </u>	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	·		ŀ		1	
difference to vaporize the electrically		,	l .			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1		1	1	:b
portion of the electrode terminal and to	4:47	1	1:33-40			inherent
induce the discharge of energy to the target				1		
site in contact with the vapor layer.					·	<u> </u>
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		7:26-42;				
volts peak to peak.		Fig. 6				1
26. The method of claim 23 further	<u> </u>			·		
comprising				 	1	
immersing the target site within a volume of	1		7:45-62		1	1:65-2:21
the electrically conductive fluid and	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1		<u> L</u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			3:5-20;			
generate a current flow path between the			5:21-30			
active electrode and the return electrode.			3.21-30			
						· ·
27. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising					·	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
the target site.			7.43 02		· · ·	
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active		·				
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
instrument shaft.					:	L
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						· · · · · ·
the electrically conductive fluid comprises					•	
isotonic saline.		<u> </u>				
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the			•			
active electrode such that when the active			٠,			
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue				ì		•
structure immersed in electrically conductive	:		3:5-20;			ļ.
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	Į:		5:21-30		· .	·
tissue structure and the electrically	1		3.22.30			
conductive fluid completes a conduction	ľ					
path between the active electrode and the			ĺ			
return electrode	<u> </u>	 		<u> </u>		· · · · · ·
39. The method of claim 23 further	1	,		j .		
comprising	 	 	ļ ·			
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage					·	
difference to vaporize the electrically	1	•				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least			1:33-40		.	inherent
portion of the active electrode and to induce	4:47		1:33-40			DRICICHT
the discharge of energy to the target site in	1					
contact with the vapor layer.		.] . ,				
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		 		 		1
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	1	7:26-42;	 	 		
volts peak to peak.	181	Fig. 6				
avoirs peak to peak.		1 1g. 0		ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising		·				
			·	· .	 	
immersing the target site within a volume of	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
the electrically conductive fluid and						
positioning the return electrode within the						• •
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				2:25-31	2:42-68;	1426
generate the current flow path between the				2.20	3:65-4:7	- :-
electrode terminal and the return electrode.				•		
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			334	2:25-31;	2:51-55	1425
the target site.	<u> </u>			Figs. 1-2		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single			·		Fig. 9; 3:29	
active electrode disposed near the distal end	2:34-46	2:35-58	333 .	2:41-43	30	1425
of an instrument shaft.					 	
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		 	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	•		334	2:47-51;	3:65-68	1426
isotonic saline.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Fig. 1	 	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u></u>		<u> </u>			
the return electrode is spaced from the				i	1 .	
electrode terminal such that when the						
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically				2:25-31	2:42-68;	1426
conductive fluid, the return electrode is				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1420
spaced from the tissue structure and the						٠.
electrically conductive fluid completes a			٠.	,	1 1	
conduction path between the electrode			1		1 1	
terminal and the return electrode.				 		
18. The method of claim 1 further						•
comprising		 		-		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage] ' '	<u>}</u>				•
difference to vaporize the electrically			1] .		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to	,		[
				1	1	• . •
induce the discharge of energy to the target	l [']					•
site in contact with the vapor layer.	.	:				·.
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1.			3:30-38	
volts peak to peak.	·			<u></u>		
26. The method of claim 23 further	1				1 1	•
comprising	L		<u> </u>		 	
immersing the target site within a volume of	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
the electrically conductive fluid and		1 213 313				

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	- 24
positioning the return electrode within the					·	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to					2:42-68;	
generate a current flow path between the				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1426
active electrode and the return electrode.		1			3.03	•
	·.			<u> </u>		<u>. </u>
27. The method of claim 23 further		·				•
comprising					·	· · · ·
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			334	2:25-31;	2:51-55	1425
the target site.	<u> </u>			Figs. 1-2		
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	 	·			<u> </u>	· · · · · ·
the active electrode comprises a single active					Fig. 9; 3:29	
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:34-46	2:35-58	333	2:41-43	30	1425
instrument shaft.	·					
32. The method of claim 23 wherein	·		·	2 12 5		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		ļ	334	2:47-51;	3:65-68	1426
isotonic saline.				Fig. 1	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
34. The method of claim 23 wherein					ļ	
the return electrode is spaced from the				٠.		
active electrode such that when the active		-3			ŀ	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue		·				
structure immersed in electrically conductive				2.25.21	2:42-68;	1426
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the				2:25-31	3:65-4:7	1420
tissue structure and the electrically			.,		·	
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the						
renum electrode	<u> </u>			 	· · · · · ·	
39. The method of claim 23 further			1	1		
comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	 	 	 -	 		
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		ļ				
portion of the active electrode and to induce						
ir ·			1			
the discharge of energy to the target site in			{	1		
contact with the vapor layer.						ļ
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	 	1			1	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	 	·		1	2 20 22	l
volts peak to peak.				1	. 3:30-38	1 : :

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text\reference	25	26	27	28	29	· 30
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising					. •	
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	- 100	1383		5:12-35	68	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	100	1383			68	·
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
of an instrument shaft.						
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises	100	1383		1:57-2:6	.68	
isotonic saline. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein	:					
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
terminal and the return electrode 18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1382-83	inherent			inherent
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1383			68	
volts peak to peak. 26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	100	1383		5:12-35	68	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28 .	29	30
positioning the return electrode within the						,
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
active electrode and the return electrode.						
27. The method of claim 23 further		1			•	
comprising					·	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	100	1383			68	
the target site.	100	1505				<u> </u>
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	<u> </u>					·
the active electrode comprises a single active	•					
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	100	. 1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
instrument shaft.	-	<u> </u>				
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						ļ
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	100	1383		1:57-2:6	-68	
isotonic saline.	<u>-</u>				<u> </u>	ļ
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		<u> </u>	·	·		·_
the return electrode is spaced from the			1	.		
active electrode such that when the active						9
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	•	-				}
structure immersed in electrically conductive				1 2000	·	F. 6
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
tissue structure and the electrically				1		· 1
conductive fluid completes a conduction		1			!	
path between the active electrode and the					,	
return electrode		- 	 		 	
39. The method of claim 23 further	•	1				1
comprising	<u></u>		 	 		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	•					
difference to vaporize the electrically			· ·			
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1382-83	inherent	·	[inherent
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1502:05	I munos cine			
the discharge of energy to the target site in				1		
contact with the vapor layer.				1.		1
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		,	· · · · · ·			
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	 .	1	· ·	T	(.)	
volts peak to peak.		1383			68	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising				• •		٠.
, 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110 11		• •				
immersing the target site within a volume of	2.2 9.5	•	5:4-30		248	7:26-52
the electrically conductive fluid and	7:3-8:5		3.4-50		240	7.20 52
positioning the return electrode within the	•					
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			Fig. 2: 5:4			-
generate the current flow path between the	Fig. 4	:	Fig. 2; 5:4-	- 44		7:26-52
electrode terminal and the return electrode.		•	30	•		
electrode terminal and the return electrode.				• .	·	
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
4. The method of claim 1 idials comprising						•
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to					249	2.26.52
	2:45-3:10	·			248	7:26-52
the target site. 9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single		· ·	1.			
active electrode disposed near the distal end	5:17-31	· .	.]			4:40-58
	5.17 5.				<i></i>	
of an instrument shaft.						
11. The method of claim 1 wherein			·			7.06.50
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
isotonic saline.			<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			:
the return electrode is spaced from the					1	
electrode terminal such that when the	ļ	1 .			1	
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	. ·			ļ	.	
tissue structure immersed in electrically	F:- 4	· ·	Fig. 2; 5:4-	44		7:26-52
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	Fig. 4		30	. 44		".20 52
spaced from the tissue structure and the				· ·	1.	
electrically conductive fluid completes a	•	i .		ļ .	[.	
conduction path between the electrode						
terminal and the return electrode	<u> </u>		-		 	
18. The method of claim 1 further			•			
comprising		 	- 	-	-	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		ŀ				1
difference to vaporize the electrically						1
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	4	1	-			
portion of the electrode terminal and to		}				
induce the discharge of energy to the target		1.				1
site in contact with the vapor layer.				ļ		
	·	 	- 	1	 	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	 	 	 	 .
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	1	8		٠.	1.	
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	4	1
26. The method of claim 23 further						
comprising		<u> </u>		1	 	
immersing the target site within a volume of	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	7:26-52
the electrically conductive fluid and	1.5-0.5	1	333		1	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
positioning the return electrode within the					•	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			Fig. 2; 5:4-			
generate a current flow path between the	Fig. 4	•	30	44		7:26-52
active electrode and the return electrode.			30		•	
			· ·		·	
27. The method of claim 23 further				•	•	
comprising		·			·	<u> </u>
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	2:45-3:10				248	7:26-52
the target site.	2.43 3.10	<u> </u>				ļ
30. The method of claim 23 wherein				· · ·	<u> </u>	
the active electrode comprises a single active				•		4:40-58
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	5:17-31					4:40-38
instrument shaft.	<u> </u>			·		
32. The method of claim 23 wherein	·		ļ		ļ	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
isotonic saline.		<u> </u>	 		·	-
34. The method of claim 23 wherein		ļ	 			
the return electrode is spaced from the		 				
active electrode such that when the active						-
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	ļ	1				ļ.
structure immersed in electrically conductive	75: 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-	44		7:26-52
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	Fig. 4		30	47		1.20-52
tissue structure and the electrically		l			٠.	
conductive fluid completes a conduction					 .	
path between the active electrode and the						
return electrode	 	ļ	· · · · · · ·		 	
39. The method of claim 23 further	· .		İ			
comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		 	+		†	
						1
difference to vaporize the electrically		l .				ļ
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	1					i
portion of the active electrode and to induce	1			ļ ·	1	
the discharge of energy to the target site in				1.	1	1
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	 			1		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	· · · · · ·	1				
volts peak to peak.		8	1			

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

						
claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	662					
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		·		· .	·	·.
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		1160	1.64.2:17	-	291	275
the target site.	662	1168	1:64-2:17		271	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9- 34	4:16-35	292	275
of an instrument shaft. 11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	662	1168			291	275
isotonic saline.	`	 	· · · -			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein			 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the			1	·		
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically	662	·				
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	002			·		·
spaced from the tissue structure and the			Į			
electrically conductive fluid completes a			1			
conduction path between the electrode	٠.	· [·
terminal and the return electrode. 18. The method of claim I further	:		·			
comprising		 	-			
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage		 	-			
difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						ŀ
portion of the electrode terminal and to		1170				
induce the discharge of energy to the target						· ·
site in contact with the vapor layer.		ľ				1
	<u>:</u> .	<u>.</u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
21. The method of claim 1 wherein				<u> </u>	 	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	1	1.				
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
26. The method of claim 23 further				1		
comprising		<u> </u>	ļ	<u> </u>	 	-
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	- 40	. 41	42
positioning the return electrode within the			1			
volume of electrically conductive fluid to			· '			
generate a current flow path between the	662					
active electrode and the return electrode.						
27. The method of claim 23 further			.			
comprising					<u>.</u>	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	662	1168	1:64-2:17	·	291	2.75
the target site.			1.0.2			·
30. The method of claim 23 wherein			· · · · · ·	. <u></u>		
the active electrode comprises a single active			Fig. 5; 8:9-			مغد
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	662	1168	34	4:16-35	292	275
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>			
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	662	1168			291	275
isotonic saline.						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
34. The method of claim 23 wherein	· ·	<u> </u>	:	<u> </u>		ļ
the return electrode is spaced from the	•		1		·	
active electrode such that when the active			1			1
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	•				•	
structure immersed in electrically conductive						
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	662				ļ	.00
tissue structure and the electrically					 	
conductive fluid completes a conduction		·		ŀ	1	\ .
path between the active electrode and the					·[
return electrode		ļ			<u> </u>	
39. The method of claim 23 further					1	1
comprising		<u> </u>		 	 	-
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage			ľ	I.		1
difference to vaporize the electrically			1	1	[
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		1170	1			
portion of the active electrode and to induce	• . •	11/0	1			
the discharge of energy to the target site in		}				
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein		 				
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		Ţ.				
volts peak to peak.			1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44 .	45	46	47	48
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising		·				
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	•			6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
generate the current flow path between the			inherent	34		6:19
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
	<u>.</u>		· · · · · ·	<u> </u>		
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
the target site.				· · · · · · ·		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single			·.			
active electrode disposed near the distal end	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
of an instrument shaft.	2.0 10	5000,55				
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises		· .	2.40 4.7			5:65-6:19
isotonic saline.		_	3:48-4:7			3.03-0.17
13. The method of claim I wherein			•			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the return electrode is spaced from the				·		ľ
electrode terminal such that when the			·			
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically		•		6:42; 3:8-	ŀ	6:28; 5:65
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	•		inherent	34		6:19
spaced from the tissue structure and the					}	
electrically conductive fluid completes a						
conduction path between the electrode						· .
terminal and the return electrode.		1 .	· · ·	<u></u>	 	<u> </u>
18. The method of claim 1 further	•					
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage				ŀ		
difference to vaporize the electrically		·				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			inherent	inherent	j	inherent
portion of the electrode terminal and to	1		2010.			
induce the discharge of energy to the target	· ·					Į.
site in contact with the vapor layer.	· .				ľ	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	l					
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400			 			
volts peak to peak.						<u> </u>
26. The method of claim 23 further	 					
comprising					<u>L</u> .	
immersing the target site within a volume of	1	T	242.42	6.20.45		3:65-4:17
the electrically conductive fluid and	11:1-20	1	3:48-4:7	6:39-45	1	3:03-4:17

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
generate a current flow path between the			inherent	34		6:19
active electrode and the return electrode.				.54	,	
				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
27. The method of claim 23 further						·
comprising	`. ·					
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
the target site.	11.1-20		3.10 1.7	0.57 15		
30. The method of claim 23 wherein		·		<u> </u>		·
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
instrument shaft.						
32. The method of claim 23 wherein		··.	. ,			
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	,		3:48-4:7	ł		5:65-6:19
isotonic saline.		· ·		!		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein				<u> </u>	·	<u></u>
the return electrode is spaced from the	*			İ		
active electrode such that when the active				<u> </u>	İ	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						
structure immersed in electrically conductive				6:42; 3:8-		6:28; 5:65-
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		1	inherent	34	1	6:19
tissue structure and the electrically						
conductive fluid completes a conduction] .			-	
path between the active electrode and the					1.	
return electrode		 	ļ	ļ	ļ	
39. The method of claim 23 further				ļ	1	1
comprising		 	<u> </u>	ļ	 	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	· ·	1		1		1
difference to vaporize the electrically	1.	1				
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		j .	inherent	inherent		inherent
portion of the active electrode and to induce		1	unicient	in the left	1	Hillorette
the discharge of energy to the target site in	r.				l.	
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein			 	 		<u> </u>
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		1		1	l	
volts peak to peak.	Ĭ .					1.

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50 -	51	52	53	54
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising		·				
mmersing the target site within a volume of he electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	·
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		• .				
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	7.0					
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
of an instrument shaft.					·	· · · ·
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises		: .	3:35-57	2:24-29		
isotonic saline. 13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	:
spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a	·. ·					
conduction path between the electrode ferminal and the return electrode						
comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						·
portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target			inherent	4:10		
site in contact with the vapor layer.			: .			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.		:	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising		:		<u>.</u>	ļ	
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	· 49	50	51	52	53	- 54
positioning the return electrode within the					*	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
active electrode and the return electrode.						•
	• •					
27. The method of claim 23 further	·				٠.	
comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
the target site.	1.47-00		3.30 3.1	2.2 (2)	3.3. 0.	·
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	<u>.</u>	·				
the active electrode comprises a single active						
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
instrument shaft.						0)
32. The method of claim 23 wherein				·		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			3:35-57	2:24-29		
isotonic saline.		·	3.33 37	2.2125		<u> </u>
34. The method of claim 23 wherein					ļ	
the return electrode is spaced from the		·		·		
active electrode such that when the active					·	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue						İ
structure immersed in electrically conductive					: '	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	:
tissue structure and the electrically				÷.		
conductive fluid completes a conduction						
path between the active electrode and the						
return electrode	 			<u> </u>	ļ	<u> </u>
39. The method of claim 23 further				Í.	[
comprising			ļ		 	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically	ł					ĺ
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		į		4.10		·
portion of the active electrode and to induce			inherent	4:10		
the discharge of energy to the target site in				I		
contact with the vapor layer.		!		1 .		
42. The mathed of olding 22 and arrain	 	 	 	 		
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	 	!		 	 	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.	L		<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	· 60
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of			6:7-15		·	4:30-37
the electrically conductive fluid and				·		
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate the current flow path between the			6:7-15			
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising	· ·					
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			6:7-15			4:30-37
the target site.	 -			 -		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>			-	 	-
the electrode terminal comprises a single		1:61-2:11				4:15-29
active electrode disposed near the distal end		1.01-2.11				
of an instrument shaft.	<u> </u>					· · · · ·
11. The method of claim 1 wherein	<u> </u>	 				
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			6:7-15 ⁻			
isotonic saline.				 		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	 	 		 	 	
the return electrode is spaced from the						•
electrode terminal such that when the						i i
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	·			1	ļ.	
tissue structure immersed in electrically	}		6:7-15			ļ
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	<u>.</u>		6.7-13	1.		
spaced from the tissue structure and the	1					
electrically conductive fluid completes a	İ				1	
conduction path between the electrode				1		
terminal and the return electrode				 	 	
18. The method of claim 1 further					l .	
comprising			<u> </u>		 	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	1	I		ļ		[.
difference to vaporize the electrically	1	ł			<u> </u>	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	1					
portion of the electrode terminal and to						
induce the discharge of energy to the target].					
site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		·				
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400					,	1
volts peak to peak.				1	<u> </u>	
26. The method of claim 23 further	1			1		1
comprising				1	·	<u> </u>
immersing the target site within a volume of		1	(5.5			4:30-37
the electrically conductive fluid and	1		6:7-15			4.50-57

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56 ·	57	58	59	60
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to					ļ	
generate a current flow path between the	•		6:7-15			
active electrode and the return electrode.		1 1	•		1	
active electrode and the return electrode.						
27. The method of claim 23 further			,			
comprising					·	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to			6:7-15			4:30-37
the target site.		_			+	
30. The method of claim 23 wherein					 	<u> </u>
the active electrode comprises a single active		171 211				4:15-29
electrode disposed near the distal end of an		1:61-2:11				4.13-27
instrument shaft.			ļ			
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			ļ		 	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	: .		6:7-15		1	1
isotonic saline.			 	<u> </u>	 	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein			ļ	 	-	
the return electrode is spaced from the]		
active electrode such that when the active	•					
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	,				-	
structure immersed in electrically conductive			(7.5			1
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		l l	6:7-15			1
tissue structure and the electrically		-				
conductive fluid completes a conduction						1.
path between the active electrode and the	<i>'</i>					
return electrode			-	+	+	
39. The method of claim 23 further]			
comprising	<u> </u>		 	-		-
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	l ·				•	
difference to vaporize the electrically	}	Ì				1
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	· .	ľ	1 .	· .		1
portion of the active electrode and to induce	1	.				
the discharge of energy to the target site in	1	12		ļ		
contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400						
volts peak to peak.	ľ			_ <u></u>	<u> </u>	

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
5. The method of claim 1 further comprising	- 0					
immersing the target site within a volume of				4.22.21	6.647.16	1.62 2.17
the electrically conductive fluid and	· · .	4:30-46	!	4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						-
generate the current flow path between the		Fig. 3				
electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
		·				
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
				•		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
the target site.		4.50-40	<u> </u>			
9. The method of claim 1 wherein		<u> </u>				· ·
the electrode terminal comprises a single	· ·				600.00	
active electrode disposed near the distal end	5:10-28	3:28-60.		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
of an instrument shaft.		<u> </u>	·			
11. The method of claim I wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
isotonic saline.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		 	·		·	
the return electrode is spaced from the						
electrode terminal such that when the	İ				·	
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	·					
tissue structure immersed in electrically		Fig. 3	ł		. •	
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	, ·	1.5.				
spaced from the tissue structure and the		· .				
electrically conductive fluid completes a					l	
conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further					•	
comprising	l					
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						
difference to vaporize the electrically					•	1
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a						
portion of the electrode terminal and to					6:56	
induce the discharge of energy to the target						· .
site in contact with the vapor layer.	· ·		· .		1	
	<u>:</u>		<u> </u>	ļ:		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		ļ		<u> </u>		ļ
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	4:28-48					
volts peak to peak.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ļ		<u> </u>
26. The method of claim 23 further].] .			
comprising	ļ	ļ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
immersing the target site within a volume of		.4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
the electrically conductive fluid and	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u>. </u>	1	<u></u>

claim text \ reference	61	62	. 63	64	65	66
positioning the return electrode within the						
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the		Fig. 3				
active electrode and the return electrode.				1		•
				<u> </u>		<u>. </u>
27. The method of claim 23 further			l	. '		
comprising			· · · · · ·			
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
the target site.		1.50 10	·			
30. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
the active electrode comprises a single active						1.60
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
instrument shaft.			<u> </u>	·	· · · · ·	<u> </u>
32. The method of claim 23 wherein				·		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises			1		6:64-7:10	3:24-33
isotonic saline.		· .		<u> </u>		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein	·			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
the return electrode is spaced from the					İ	
active electrode such that when the active						1.
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue				1	:	
structure immersed in electrically conductive					j .	
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the		Fig. 3	Ì		1	ļ
tissue structure and the electrically			ļ. ·	.		
conductive fluid completes a conduction			-	1		
path between the active electrode and the	l ·					
return electrode	<u> </u>		 	ļ	<u> </u>	
39. The method of claim 23 further				1.	İ	
comprising			 	 	 	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	1					
difference to vaporize the electrically	1	1		ļ ·		
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a				1.	6:56	
portion of the active electrode and to induce	· ·				0.30	
the discharge of energy to the target site in		<u> </u> .				
contact with the vapor layer.					1	1
40.77		 	 	 	 	
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	ļ	 	 		 	1.
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	4:28-48					
volts peak to peak.	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	. 68	69.	70	71	72
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising					. •	
		. ×	·	·		
immersing the target site within a volume of	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
the electrically conductive fluid and		2.03 3.22				
positioning the return electrode within the		Į				
volume of electrically conductive fluid to				2.67.2.0	٠.	2:29-36
generate the current flow path between the	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2.29-30
electrode terminal and the return electrode.				. 11		
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · ·	. :		
4. The method of claim 1 hather comprising	.:	• •		٠.,		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
the target site.	4.4-11	2.03-3.22		2.07-5.0		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
the electrode terminal comprises a single						
active electrode disposed near the distal end	4:37-52	4:33-43.	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
of an instrument shaft.						· · · · · ·
11. The method of claim 1 wherein					· · · ·	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	4:4-11		;-	2:67-3:8		
isotonic saline.	<u> </u>					
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	·					
the return electrode is spaced from the	:	1			•	
electrode terminal such that when the		1				
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a						
tissue structure immersed in electrically	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	7.7 1.1		. :			
spaced from the tissue structure and the						
electrically conductive fluid completes a					ĺ	
conduction path between the electrode						
18. The method of claim 1 further						
comprising		•				
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage						Į.:
difference to vaporize the electrically					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a		<u> </u>				ŀ
portion of the electrode terminal and to			ļ			
induce the discharge of energy to the target		1				
site in contact with the vapor layer.			1.			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	ļ	-	<u> </u>	-		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400		 		 		
_		1		•		
volts peak to peak. 26. The method of claim 23 further	1 .	 	· · · ·	· · · ·		<u> </u>
comprising	· ·	<u> </u>				
immersing the target site within a volume of				0.67.2.0	1	T .
the electrically conductive fluid and	4:4-11	2:65-3:22	l .	2:67-3:8	1	

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the dependent claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	. 70	71	72
positioning the return electrode within the					1	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to						
generate a current flow path between the	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
active electrode and the return electrode.	•					
27. The method of claim 23 further	:					
comprising					·	· · ·
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8	٠,	. 0
the target site.		2.00 3.22				
30. The method of claim 23 wherein					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
the active electrode comprises a single active				1	2 42 52	2.26.41
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
instrument shaft.			<u> </u>			
32. The method of claim 23 wherein			<u> </u>		<u>-</u>	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
isotonic saline.		<u> </u>		· ·	ļ	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein			 	 	<u> </u>	
the return electrode is spaced from the						
active electrode such that when the active						
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue		1	ĺ	1		
structure immersed in electrically conductive			<u> </u>	2:67-3:8		2:29-36
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	4:4-11			2:07-3:8		2.29-30
tissue structure and the electrically			1	1		
conductive fluid completes a conduction		1		Ì	Ì	
path between the active electrode and the	ļ				1.	
return electrode		 	 	 	 	
39. The method of claim 23 further]	1 .			!	
comprising	<u> </u>	 	-	 	 	
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	1					
difference to vaporize the electrically						
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a			j .			
portion of the active electrode and to induce			İ			
the discharge of energy to the target site in	1					
contact with the vapor layer.	1				ļ.	
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	 		 	1		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	1	1	 		T	
volts peak to peak.	.l	<u> </u>				

Exhibit D:

claim text \ reference	73
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising	
	<u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>
immersing the target site within a volume of	3:60-4:3
the electrically conductive fluid and	
positioning the return electrode within the	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	
generate the current flow path between the	
electrode terminal and the return electrode.	
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising	
	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	3:60-4:3
the target site.	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the electrode terminal comprises a single	6:8-22
active electrode disposed near the distal end	U.U-LL
of an instrument shaft. 11. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	
isotonic saline.	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the return electrode is spaced from the	
electrode terminal such that when the	
electrode terminal is brought adjacent a	
tissue structure immersed in electrically	
conductive fluid, the return electrode is	
spaced from the tissue structure and the	
electrically conductive fluid completes a	
conduction path between the electrode	
terminal and the return electrode	<u> </u>
18. The method of claim 1 further	-
comprising	·
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	
difference to vaporize the electrically	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a	
portion of the electrode terminal and to	
induce the discharge of energy to the target	
site in contact with the vapor layer.	
of The mathed of alains I subsection	<u> </u>
21. The method of claim 1 wherein	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400	
volts peak to peak. 26. The method of claim 23 further	ļ
comprising immersing the target site within a volume of	
the electrically conductive fluid and	3:60-4:3
little circuit any conductive note and	l:

·	
claim text \ reference	73
positioning the return electrode within the	
volume of electrically conductive fluid to	
generate a current flow path between the	
active electrode and the return electrode.	•
27. The method of claim 23 further	
comprising	
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to	3:60-4:3
the target site.	· ·
30. The method of claim 23 wherein	
the active electrode comprises a single active	6:8-22
electrode disposed near the distal end of an	0.0-22
instrument shaft.	
32. The method of claim 23 wherein	
the electrically conductive fluid comprises	
isotonic saline.	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein	
the return electrode is spaced from the	
active electrode such that when the active	
electrode is brought adjacent a tissue	į
structure immersed in electrically conductive	ł
fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the	1
tissue structure and the electrically	
conductive fluid completes a conduction	
path between the active electrode and the	
return electrode. 39. The method of claim 23 further	
comprising	<u> </u>
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage	
difference to vaporize the electrically	
conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least	
portion of the active electrode and to induce	
the discharge of energy to the target site in	
contact with the vapor layer.	
42. The method of claim 23 wherein	
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	
HANTO heav in heav.	

Exhibit E:
Anticipation and obviousness contentions

Smith & Nephew contends that the following claims are anticipated by at least each of the following primary references. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	References
536	46	8, 15, 23, 29, 31, 48, 51, 52
· .	47	23, 31, 48, 51
	55	8, 15, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	56	8, 15, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 51, 52
	58	22, 23, 26, 29, 38, 65
	59	22, 23, 26, 29
882	1	8, 15, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	13	15, 26, 52, 65
 	17.	26
	18	26
	21	26, 52
	23	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
• •	24	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	29	15, 26, 65
	47	26, 29, 38
	48	26, 29
	49	26, 29
	50	26, 29, 65
	54	48
592	3	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	4	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	9	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	11	8, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	13	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	18	8, 15, 26, 48, 51
· ·	21	23, 26
	26	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	27	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	30	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	32	8, 31, 48, 51
_ 	34	8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	39	8, 15, 48, 51
	42	

Smith & Nephew also contends that the following claims would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least each of the following combinations of primary references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
536	46	10 with any one or more of 22, 26, 36, 38, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	47	Any one or more of 8, 15, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of 10, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	55	10 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	56	34 with any one or more of 48, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	58	Any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 48, 51, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site or a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	59	32 with any one or more of 8,	Each reference is directed to the
	ļ	15, 31, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
. •		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
	i	anticipating references listed	
		above.	
882	1	10 with any one or more of 22,	Each reference is directed to the
		23, 29, 31, 34, 36;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	•
	.]	above.	
	13	Any one or more of 10, 29 with	Each reference is directed to the
	13	any one or more of 8, 38, 48, 51;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	1	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	·
	17	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32	Each reference is directed to the
	1 '	with any one or more of 8, 15,	same problem applying
·		38, 48, 51, 52, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
	İ	any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
·	· ·	with any one or more of the	
·		anticipating references listed	
	1	above.	
	18	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32	Each reference is directed to the
		with any one or more of 8, 15,	same problem - applying
		38, 48, 51, 52, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	,
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	21	Any one or more of 31, 36 with	Each reference is directed to the
		any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48,	same problem applying
	1	51, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	23	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
1		31, 36 with 15;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
1		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
	· ·	above.	
11	<u> </u>	1	<u></u>

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	24		Each reference is directed to the
		1 30 ,	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	\ .	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
	·	above.	190
	29	Any one or more of 10, 48, 52	Each reference is directed to the
		with any one or more of 8, 29;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
٠.		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above;	
		38, 51 with any one or more of	
		the anticipating references listed	
		above.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	47	Any one or more of 22, 31, 36	Each reference is directed to the
	47	with any one or more of 8, 15,	same problem applying
		48, 51, 52, 65;	electrical energy to a target site on
	1	any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
•		above.	
	48	Any one or more of 23, 32 with	Each reference is directed to the
	40	any one or more of 8, 15, 65;	same problem applying
	ľ	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	49	32 with any one or more of 8,	Each reference is directed to the
	49	15, 65;	same problem applying
·		any one or more of the preceding	
1		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
 	50	Any one or more of 8, 15 with	Each reference is directed to the
	130	any one or more of the	same problem - applying
:		anticipating references listed	electrical energy to a target site of
		above.	a patient's body structure.
	54	31 with any one or more of the	Each reference is directed to the
	34	anticipating references listed	same problem - applying
		above.	electrical energy to a target site o
	t t	<i>ξ</i> αυυτυ.	a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
592	3	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
¥		52 with 34;	same problem applying
·		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	1.	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
		above;	
		38, 65 with any one or more of	
		the anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	4	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
		38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem applying
	1	any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
	Ϊ΄	with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
,		anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	9	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29,	Each reference is directed to the
	1	36, 38, 52, 65 with 34;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
	.	anticipating references listed	
		above.	
	11	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
•		38, 52, 65 with any one or more	same problem applying
		of 15, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
	1	with any one or more of the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		anticipating references listed	
<u> </u>	· · _	above.	7 1 6 11 1 14 14
	13	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36,	Each reference is directed to the
·		52 with 34;	same problem applying
		any one or more of the preceding	electrical energy to a target site on
		with any one or more of the	a patient's body structure.
		anticipating references listed	
<u></u>	-	above.	E 1 - f is dimented to the
	18	Any one or more of 10, 38, 52,	Each reference is directed to the
٠.		65 with any one or more of 23,	same problem — applying
		31, 34;	electrical energy to a target site on
		any one or more of the preceding	a patient's body structure.
		with any one or more of the	
		anticipating references listed	
	1	above.	1

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
·	21	Any one or more of 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	26	above. Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 52 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above; 38, 65 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	27	above. Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	30	Any one or more of 10, 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	a patient's body structure.
	32	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 15, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	
	34	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent -	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
·	39	Any one or more of 10, 26, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 31, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed	Each reference is directed to the same problem applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	42	Any one or more of 23, 26, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem — applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.